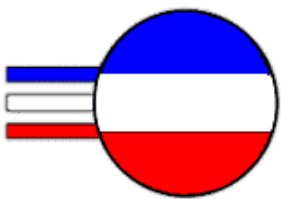


United States Army Forces Command
FORSCOM 2nd Quarter FY 07 Risk Assessment
Fort McPherson, GA





Historical & Analytical Summary

Findings

FY07

2nd Qtr Major Concerns

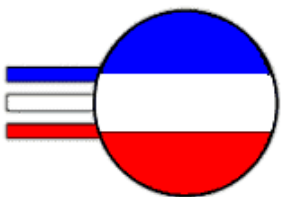
- Significant reduction in FY06 overall accidental fatalities
- Surge in motorcycle accidents in FY06
- Negligent discharge incidents/fatalities show continued need for weapons training and increased awareness
- Army Motor Vehicle accidents involving rollovers add to loss totals
- Continued incidents of death due to undiagnosed medical conditions
- High OPTEMPO and repeated rotations stress units and individuals

- POV & Motorcycle Fatalities
- Weapons Handling
- Mobilization & Deployment
- Aviation Operations
- Army Tactical Vehicle Operations
- Redeployment & Reconstitution
- Preventing Combat Casualties
- Training & Exercises
- Transformation
- Army Readiness

STANDARDS AND DISCIPLINE

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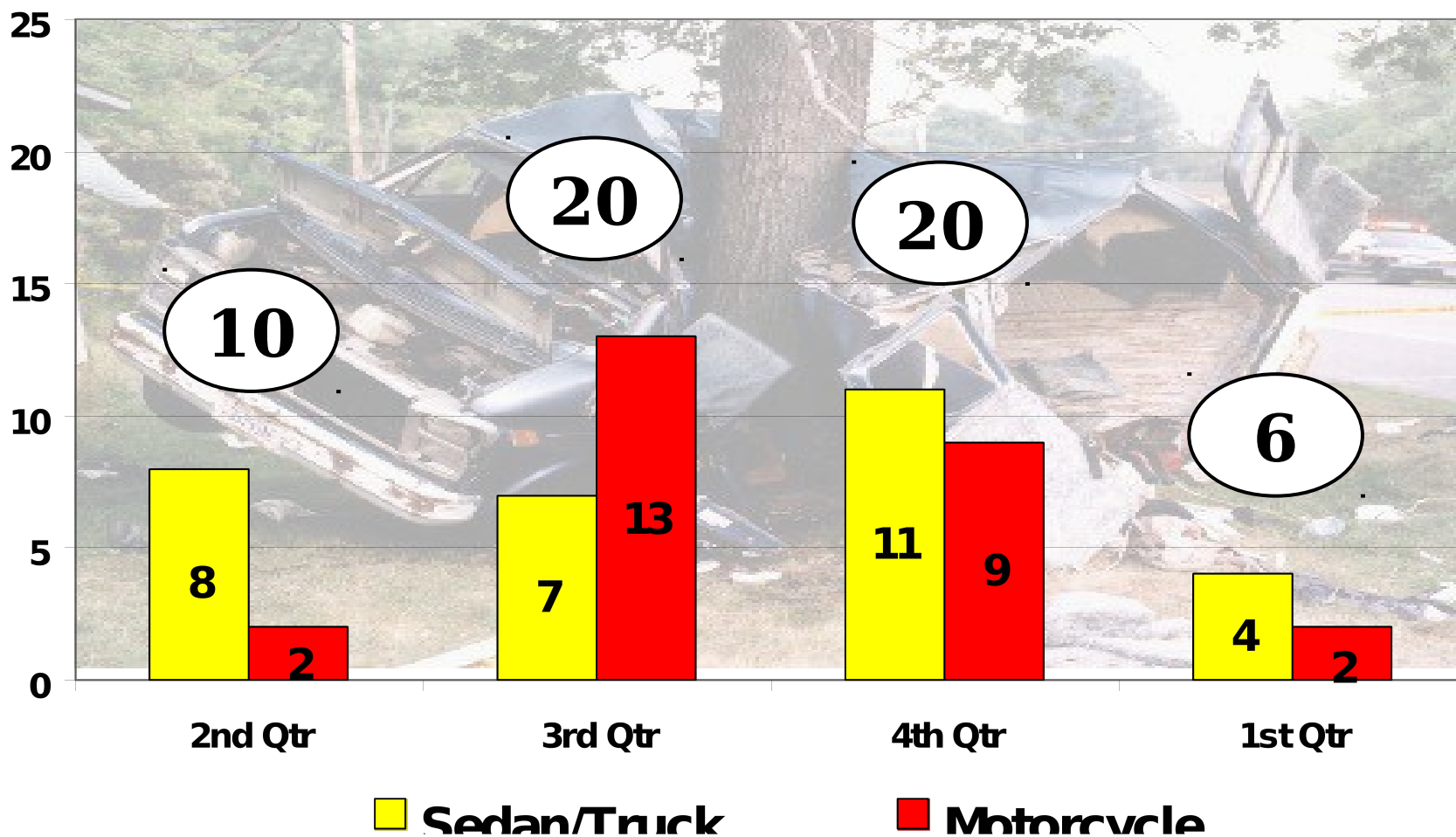
Assessment



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FORSCOM POV Fatalities Quarterly Analysis

as of 14 Dec 06

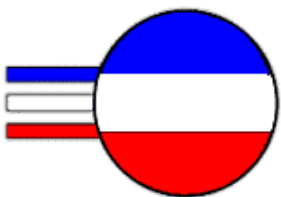


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Areas of Concern - Initial Risk

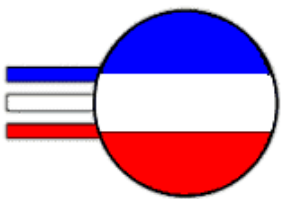
| Areas of Concern | | Initial Risk |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Standards & Discipline | POV Operations | Ex Hig |
| | Weapons Handling | Ex Hig |
| | Mobilization & Deployment | Ex Hig |
| | Aviation Operations | Ex Hig |
| | Army Tactical Vehicle Operations | Ex Hig |
| | Redeployment & Reconstitution | Ex Hig |
| | Preventing Combat Casualties | Ex Hig |
| | Training & Exercises | High |
| | Transformation | High |
| Army Readiness Assessment Program | | Mod |

Low Risk Moderate Risk High Risk Extremely High Risk



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POV Operations

POTENTIAL RISKS

- Injury, disability or death
- Mission degradation/unit morale

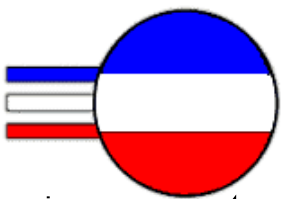
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Speed/aggressive driving
- Inexperience/lack of training
- Driving under the influence, drowsy or distracted
- Winter driving weather, shorter periods of daylight
- Failure to wear seatbelts
- Post deployment purchases of high-performance vehicles

COMMAND GUIDANCE

- Traffic Safety Instruction required for military personnel under age 26 (DODI 6055.4, 20 Jul 99)
- Conduct periodic/holiday POV safety classes/briefs (AR 385-55, Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents)
- Review of leave/pass travel plans
 - Pre-leave risk assessment (ASMIS-2) mandatory
 - Vehicle safety inspection
 - Winter driving hazards
- Six Point POV Program (directed by CSA)
- Maximize use of installation driver training programs
- Enforce revocations of driving privileges (AR 190-5 and CG Memo, 14 Mar 06)
- Comply with AR 600-8-4 (Para 2-6) in making line of duty determinations





Weapons Handling

POTENTIAL RISKS

- Injury, disability or death
- Mission degradation/unit morale

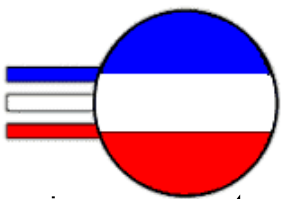
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Negligent Discharges
- Complacency
- Lack of familiarity with assigned weapons
- Muzzle control & awareness
 - Horseplay
- Increased OPTEMPO
- Injuries from improper .50 Cal operation
- Injuries from linking/de-linking ammunition

COMMAND GUIDANCE

- Train to Army standards for weapons clearing
- Compliance with SOUM 07-007, .50 Cal Machine Gun
- Leader engagement & enforcement of controls
- Install and supervise clearing barrels
- Compliance with Ammunition Information Notice 107-06 (Unit Level De-linking of Small Arms Ammunition)





Mobilization & Deployment

POTENTIAL RISKS

- Injury, disability or death
- Mission degradation/unit morale

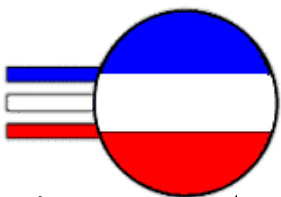
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- High OPTEMPO
- Limited collective & individual training opportunities
- Acclimatization & physical conditioning
- Leader shortages

COMMAND GUIDANCE

- Ensure Composite Risk Management is an integral part of all task/mission planning, preparation and execution (FM 5-19)
- Actively engaged leadership
- Well-established rear detachment
- Effective training
- Positive control of convoy movement
- Train and enforce road and weather hazard and mitigation
- Distribution of lessons learned from redeploying units





Aviation Operations

POTENTIAL RISKS

- Injury, disability or death
- Mission degradation
- Loss of combat power
- Destruction of equipment

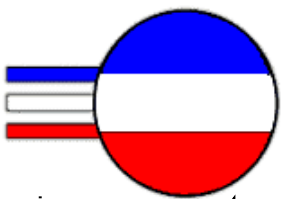
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Task/Organizational Changes
 - High personnel turn over
 - Inexperience
- Crashes/hard landings
- Stress and fatigue
- OH-58D High incidence of engine over speeds and hard landings (FADEC Ops)
- High rate of UAS accidents
- Personnel and equipment shortages
- High maintenance demands
- ARFORGEN Implementation

COMMAND GUIDANCE

- Implement Enhanced Crew Coordination program and employ proper crew mix
- Implement PC, Mission Briefer and Mission Approval DA directives
- Select experienced supervisory personnel for management of all maintenance tasks
- Ensure risk management principles are also applied to off duty activities
- Analyze/disseminate lessons learned from accident reports and near misses
- Match training to environmental and weather conditions
- Implement flight regulations and procedures refresher training programs





Army Tactical Vehicle Operations

POTENTIAL RISKS

- Injury, disability or death
- In-theater vehicle rollover accidents
- Collisions with civilian vehicles/local nationals/pedestrians

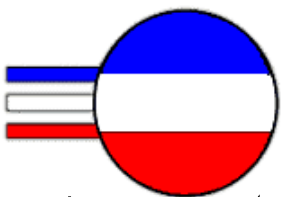
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Inadequate enforcement of standards
- Insufficient vehicle-specific training
- Inadequate driver training facilities
- Driver attitudes & behavior
- Up-armor kits add weight, changes the center of gravity & handling characteristics
- Poor road conditions
- Off road maneuvering
- Purchasing of non-Army approved equipment

COMMAND GUIDANCE

- DOD approved driver training for all drivers, co-drivers and vehicle commanders IAW DODI 6055.4, AR 600-55, AR 385-55 & FM 21-305
- Rest cycles (AR 385-55)
- Increase supervised driving time with NCOs as TC/VC for inexperienced drivers
- Driving range improvements and training with up-armored HMMWVs in CONUS / OCONUS
- Stage HMMWV Egress Assistance Trainers (HEAT) for use at CTCs, Mob Sites and major troop installations
- Do not purchase non-Army-approved equipment (example TACOM SOUM 06-12 "Operational" Cooper Sling Seat affects all M1114 Up-Armored HMMWVs)





Redeployment & Reconstitution

POTENTIAL RISKS

- Injury, disability or death
- Mission degradation/unit morale
- Losing sight of mission and standards

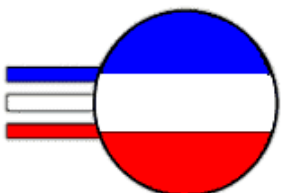
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Use of deployment earnings on high performance machines and risky recreational activities
- Adverse weather conditions
- Personnel turn-over
- Post Traumatic Stress
- Perceived invincibility - increased acceptance of personal risk
- Complacency & reintegration stressors
- Inadequate rear detachment controls
- Soldier at-risk behavior

COMMAND GUIDANCE

- Leaders actively engaged in redeployment counseling sessions for Soldiers/families
- Positive control by a dedicated rear detachment commander with a concerned staff
- Deployment Cycle Support (DCS): ensure block training is allotted for risk management
- Post placement programs for marital and mental health counseling should be encouraged
- Required post-deployment decompression period
- Review of stateside driving regulations.





Preventing Combat Casualties

POTENTIAL RISKS

- Injury, disability or death
- Mission degradation/unit morale
- Loss of combat power

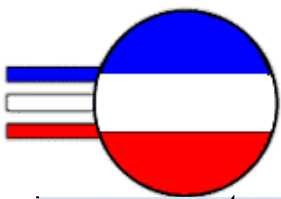
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Evolving enemy weapons and tactics
- Acceptance of unnecessary risk to complete the mission
- Failure to incorporate Composite Risk management into mission planning
- Fluid OPTEMPO
- Tactical driving/egress under fire
- Lack of situational awareness
- Stress, fatigue & dehydration

COMMAND GUIDANCE

- Ensure leaders are trained to use Composite Risk Management FM 5-19
- Conduct effective counter-IED training
 - Update IED briefings to meet evolving threat
 - OIF IED Smart Card
 - TIED2 Simulator
- Conduct multi-level training and preparation for ALL convoys & off-base operations AR 385-55
- Enforce use of Army approved body armor (TACOM SOUM 06-17)
- Train and rehearse rollover drills HMMWV Egress Assistance Trainer
- Ordnance disposal performed only by qualified EOD personnel or Explosive Ordnance Clearance Agents (EOCA)





Training & Exercises

POTENTIAL RISKS

- Injury, disability or death
- Mission degradation/unit morale
- Loss of combat power

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Inexperience with newly fielded vehicles, equipment, and weapons
- Non-school trained vehicle operators
- Minimal training available at CRCs
- Composite Risk Management not incorporated in training
- NTC & JRTC fatalities
 - Realistic training/live-fire ops
 - Light-heavy combined operations
- CONUS/OCONUS port and rail ops

COMMAND GUIDANCE

- Mandatory pre-deployment weapons immersion training
- Prevention of Cold Weather Injuries IAW TB Med 508
- DOD approved driver training for all drivers, co-drivers and vehicle commanders IAW DODI 6055.4, AR 600-55, AR 385-55 & FM 21-305
- Mission rehearsals & risk assessments for CTC rotations & exercises
- Review, acceptance and mitigation of risk at appropriate level for all operations
- Review and rehearse convoy ops and train convoy commanders
- Inclusion of USAR Army Safety Augmentation Detachment assets



Transformation

POTENTIAL RISKS

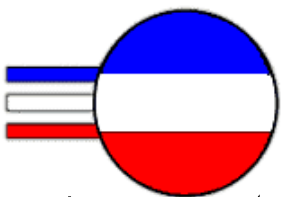
- Manning shortfalls in RC units preclude filling all slots in modular organization
- Safety staffing shortfalls in supporting new organizational structure

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Rapid pace of change
- Transformation concurrent with war-time missions
- Resource availability
 - Personnel & equipment
 - Training time/resources

COMMAND GUIDANCE

- Interview and hire safety specialists against FY07 authorizations
- Mandate required safety training for Commanders and additional duty safety officers
- As new Bn Cdrs and their troops become engaged in the ARFORGEN process, fresh enrollment in ARAP for the battalion is required
- Continue to conduct new equipment training
- Ensure sufficient time/resources to adequately train personnel
- Leaders thoroughly study & examine new TTPs - integrate system safety measures
- Integrate BCT level safety specialist into all operations



Army Readiness Assessment Program

POTENTIAL RISKS

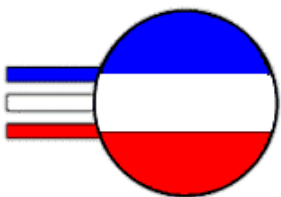
- Lack of visibility on command climate and culture
- Mission degradation/unit morale

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- To better identify and address command issues
- Focused ability to reinforce positive behavior & correct risky behavior
- Better controls on Risk Management
- Lack of metrics/controls that impact unit processes

COMMAND GUIDANCE

- Memorandum signed 8 Feb 2006 by Chief of Staff of the Army and Secretary of The Army. ARAP will be "used as part of the Command Inspection Program for battalion level commanders"
- 100% registration by FORSCOM battalions
- ARAP Registration by battalion commanders within 90 days of Change of Command and 45 days to complete the assessment after registering
- Monthly reporting requirement to FORSCOM Safety
- Applies to all CONUS FORSCOM units. Deployed units will complete the ARAP assessment upon redeployment



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Areas of Concern - Residual Risk

| Areas of Concern | | Initial Risk | Residual Risk After Controls Added |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Standards & Discipline | POV Operations | Ex Hig | Hig h |
| | Weapons Handling | Ex Hig | Hig h |
| | Mobilization & Deployment | Ex Hig | Hig h |
| | Aviation Operations | Ex Hig | Hig h |
| | Army Tactical Vehicle Operations | Ex Hig | Hig h |
| | Redeployment & Reconstitution | Ex Hig | Hig h |
| | Preventing Combat Casualties | Ex Hig | Hig h |
| | Training & Exercises | Hig h | Mod |
| | Transformation | Hig h | Mod |
| Army Readiness Assessment Program | | Mod | Low |



Low Risk



Moderate Risk



High Risk



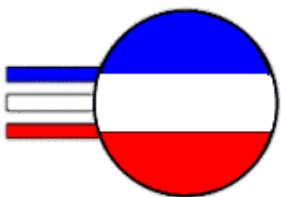
Extremely High Risk



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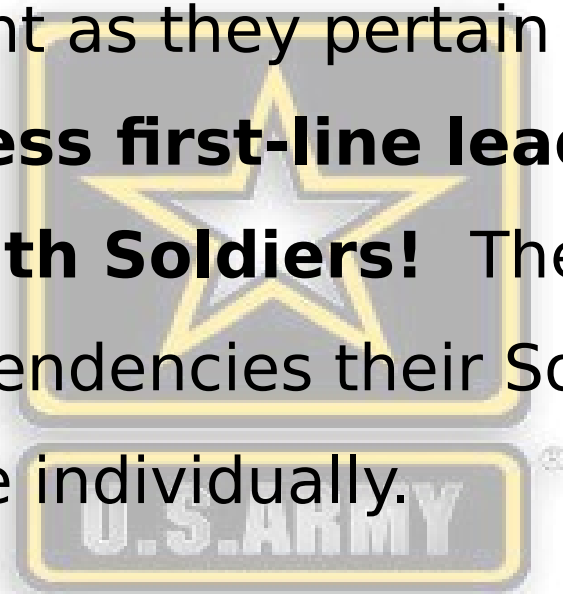


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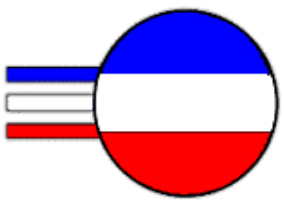
Commander's 2nd Quarter FY 07 Goal

Our accident and fatality rates are continuing to trend downward! Continue to focus on the tenets of this assessment as they pertain to your commands. **Stress first-line leader engagement with Soldiers!** They must be aware of any high risk tendencies their Soldiers have and address each one individually.



ARMY STRONG





End State

Enhanced situational awareness of all leaders regarding their Soldiers and operations.

Seamless integration of the Composite Risk Management practices into all operations and a continuance of our ongoing safety initiatives.

